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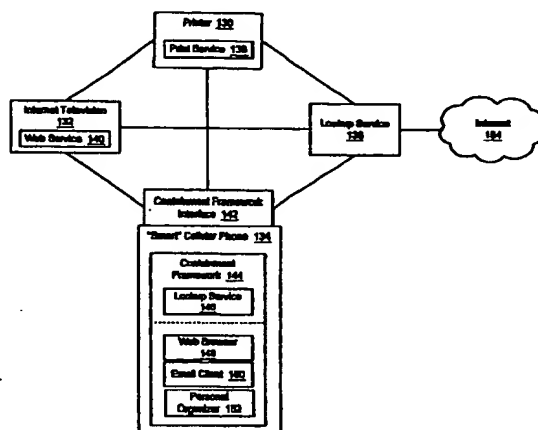
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(54) Title: INTEGRATION OF SMALL FOOTPRINT DEVICE APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES WITH NETWORK-BASED SERVICES



(57) Abstract: A lightweight containment framework supporting shareable program modules. The containment framework is sufficiently compact and efficient to run on a wide variety of resource-constrained, small footprint devices, such as personal data assistants (PDAs), smart cellular phones, global positioning system (GPS) receivers, etc. The containment framework enables applications/services running on a small footprint device to transparently use off-device services and vice versa. The containment framework provides module management services such as module registration, lookup, instance tracking, etc. The basic functionality provided by the framework may be extended by adding system modules into the framework. The shareable program modules may implement services. Modules may be both service providers and clients of other service modules. The lightweight and efficient nature of the system enables application programs traditionally associated with desktop computer systems, such as web browsers, email clients, etc., to run on small footprint devices.

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TITLE: INTEGRATION OF SMALL FOOTPRINT DEVICE APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES WITH NETWORK-BASED SERVICES**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

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1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the field of resource-constrained small footprint devices such as handheld computers, personal data assistants (PDAs), cellular phones, etc. More particularly, the present invention relates to integrating applications and services running on a small footprint device with network-based services.

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2. Description of the Related Art

The field of "smart" small footprint devices is growing and changing rapidly. Small footprint devices include handheld computers, personal data assistants (PDAs), cellular phones, global positioning system (GPS) receivers, game consoles, and many more such devices. These devices are becoming more intelligent and interconnected. Technologies such as Jini™ from Sun Microsystems, Inc. and initiatives such as the Open Service Gateway Initiative (OSGI) are expanding the traditional concepts of computer networks to include small footprint devices.

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This increased device interconnection has introduced a need for both new types of computing services and new ways to integrate computing services, both inter-device-based and intra-device-based services. A "service" is an entity implemented within or accessible from a device that can be used by a person, an application, or another service. The concept of a service is broad and can be considered at many different scales. For example, services include familiar network-based services such as shared printing, email, telephony, etc. Services also include less familiar examples such as an energy management service which may control the power consumption of devices within a local network, a diagnostic service which allows a device to send information to a service technician when an error occurs, a health-monitoring service which immediately notifies health professionals of an emergency, etc.

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Services also include modules or applications located and executable within a local machine or device. For example, local application programs may utilize a calendar service, a contact list service, a bookmark service, etc. In this example, an application program may use these services together to allow a user to select a person from the contact list, record an appointment time for a meeting with the person, and create a bookmark for easy access to the appointment entry.

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It is becoming more common today to execute multiple services and applications together in a single small footprint device. However, since memory, processing power, and other resources are typically very limited in small footprint devices, a specialized lightweight software framework is necessary to achieve the desired integration of services and applications. It is also desirable that the framework be flexible and extendable enough to provide support for any types of services and applications for any kind of small footprint device. A further goal is that the framework be compatible and integrated with off-device services such as services available to devices in a Jini™ network. A lightweight, extendable, network service-compatible containment framework for applications/services running on a small footprint device is described herein.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises a system and method to integrate program modules running in a small footprint device with off-device services. As used herein, a module is an executable software component. The small footprint device applications/services are built on a containment framework for shareable modules. One embodiment of this containment framework is referred to as York 1.1. The containment framework enables module registration, lookup, instance tracking, etc. Modules in the containment framework may be used by other modules as services. The containment framework may be dynamic, allowing modules to be registered and loaded as desired or needed.

As described in detail below, service modules located on the small footprint device may transparently use off-device services based in a network such as a JiniTM network. Also, off-device services may transparently use on-device services. The containment framework thus enables small footprint devices, which traditionally perform limited functions independently, to run a broad range of applications/services in a distributed model with off-device applications/services.

Modules of the containment framework may be grouped into parcels and managed as a unit. Parcels may serve several purposes. For example, much of a module's runtime context may be determined by the parcel from which it originates. Also, applications may be managed by parcel, including installation and upgrade procedures. Also, the parcel system enables the support of multiple target development (i.e., development groups may use parcels to develop for different platforms or systems simultaneously without breaking reliance on common libraries).

As described above, a containment framework for a small footprint device should be lightweight. The present containment framework is able to function on a device with very little memory. For example, in one embodiment the containment framework may function on a device with only 300KB writeable memory and still leave enough memory space for several modules to operate. In addition, the containment framework may be responsive on devices with low processing power, such as small footprint devices with 16MHz-class chips.

One aspect of the containment framework which aids in achieving its lightweight status is that it is a non-hierarchical framework. Hierarchical containment can be a very useful feature in a framework, providing a standard way to group modules and allow them to discover and use each other's services. However, hierarchical containment is generally expensive to achieve in terms of the resources required to implement it. The present containment framework provides many of the advantages associated with a hierarchical framework, without the usual overhead. Modules may intercept module lookup requests by other modules, thereby allowing them to customize the requesting module's environment.

The containment framework may be based on common standards. For example, in one embodiment, the containment framework may be written in pure JavaTM and may be fully compliant with and executed in the PersonalJavaTM 3.0 application environment. PersonalJavaTM is a JavaTM application environment specifically designed for consumer devices for home, office, and mobile use. It comprises the JavaTM virtual machine (JVM) and a subset of the JavaTM Application Programming Interface (API), including core and optional APIs and class libraries. In addition, the PersonalJavaTM API includes specific features required by consumer applications in resource-limited environments. It is noted that the containment framework may also be comprised in hardware ROM or be compiled into native code.

Because the containment framework may be based on common standards, it may be ported easily to different device types and to devices made by different vendors, which greatly reduces time-to-market and development costs. The extendable architecture of the framework may also allow new modules to be introduced into the framework as needed or desired for different devices or services. The architecture may also allow for customizable and scaleable user interfaces. For example, the user interface component of an application may be swapped out as appropriate to the display type for different devices.

As described in more detail below, the containment framework maintains a list of loaded modules, as well as related system data. Modules normally access the module list or the system data only indirectly, e.g., by calling methods of a central framework instance. However, certain modules, referred to as system modules, may have the ability to access or modify the system data themselves. This type of direct data access to core data helps to keep the containment framework lightweight. Since system modules have access to the core system data, any necessary or desired extended functionality beyond the basic module management performed by the central framework instance may be introduced to a system by adding an appropriate system module. Thus, the containment framework is also highly extendable.

A system may comprise a set of core service modules available for other modules to use. These core services may include services such as the calendar, contact list, and bookmark services described in an example above. Together with such core services, the containment framework provides a complete architecture for running an integrated suite of applications and services on a small footprint device. For example, the Personal Applications suite available from Sun Microsystems, Inc. is built around one embodiment of the containment framework. The Personal Applications suite comprises an integrated set of compact, memory-efficient applications, including the Personal Applications Browser, the Personal Applications Email Client, and the Personal Organizer.

Although the system and method of the present invention may be associated with managing modules running on a small footprint device, it is noted that they are not limited to this use. To the contrary, many aspects of the present invention may be useful in systems that do not have such a large resource constraint. On the other hand, embodiments of the containment framework may be designed so that they are easily transferable to environments with an even greater constraint in resources than the small footprint devices described above. For example, an embodiment of the containment framework may run in an EmbeddedJava™ application environment with little or no modification.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent upon reading the following detailed description and upon reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating the hardware architecture of a typical small footprint device;

Figure 2 illustrates a typical hierarchy of hardware/software layers involved in a system running applications and services within the containment framework;

Figure 3 illustrates an exemplary network in which a small footprint device running applications/services in the containment framework is connected to a local service-based network;

Figure 4 illustrates the discovery process, in which a service provider finds a lookup service;

Figure 5 illustrates the join process, in which a service provider registers its service with a lookup service;

Figure 6 illustrates the lookup process, in which a client requests a service from a lookup service;

Figure 7 illustrates the service invocation process, in which a client invokes a service using a service object received from a lookup service;

Figure 8 is an abstract block diagram illustrating the basic architecture of the containment framework;

5 Figures 9 and 10 illustrate the use of module request listeners in the containment framework to simulate a hierarchical containment environment;

Figure 11 illustrates the use of parcels to group modules together;

Figure 12 is a flowchart diagram illustrating a typical lookup process that the central framework instance may perform when it receives a lookup request for a service module from a client module; and

10 Figure 13 is a flowchart diagram illustrating the module release process.

While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms, specific embodiments thereof are shown by way of example in the drawings and are herein described in detail. It should be understood, however, that the drawings and detailed description thereto are not intended to limit the invention to the particular form disclosed, but on the contrary, the intention is to cover all modifications, equivalents and alternatives falling
15 within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figure 1 – Hardware Architecture Block Diagram

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating the hardware architecture of a typical small footprint device. As
20 used herein, a small footprint device is a hardware device comprising computing resources such as a processor and a system memory, but having significantly greater constraints on one or more of these resources than a typical desktop computer has. For example, a small footprint device may have two megabytes of memory or less, whereas a typical desktop system may have 64 megabytes or more. Also a typical small footprint device may have significantly less processing power than a typical desktop computing system, either in terms of processor type, or
25 processor speed, or both. For example, a personal data assistant device may have a 16 MHz processor, whereas a typical desktop system may have a processor speed of 100 MHz or higher. Also, a typical small footprint device may have a display size significantly smaller than the display screen of a desktop computing system. For example, the display screen of a handheld computer is typically small compared to the display screen of a desktop monitor.

It is noted that the specific numbers given are exemplary only and are used for comparison purposes. For
30 example, a personal data assistant having eight megabytes of memory or more may still be a small footprint device, although the device has more memory than the typical figure of two megabytes given above.

Small footprint devices may also have constraints on other resource types compared to typical desktop computing systems, besides the memory, processor, and display size resources described above. For example, a typical small footprint device may not have a hard disk, may not have a network connection, or may have an
35 intermittent network connection, or may have a wireless network connection, etc.

Many small footprint devices are portable and/or are small compared to desktop computers, but are not necessarily so. Also, many small footprint devices are primarily or exclusively battery-operated. Also, small footprint devices may typically have a more limited or narrow range of usage possibilities than a typical desktop computing system. Small footprint devices include, but are not limited to, the following examples: handheld

computers, wearable devices (e.g., wristwatch computers), personal data assistants (PDAs), "smart" cellular telephones, set-top boxes, game consoles, global positioning system (GPS) units, electronic textbook devices, etc. Since new classes of consumer devices are rapidly emerging, it is not possible to provide an exhaustive list of small footprint devices. However, the term "small footprint device" is intended to include such devices as may reasonably be included within the spirit and scope of the term as described above.

Figure 1 illustrates a block diagram of a typical small footprint device. It is noted that the small footprint device may have various different architectures, as desired. The hardware elements not necessary to understand the operation of the present invention have been omitted for simplicity.

As shown in Figure 1, the small footprint device contains a processor 100. The processor 100 may be any of various types, including an x86 processor, e.g., a Pentium class, a PowerPC processor, as well as other less powerful processors or processors developed specifically for small footprint devices. The processor 100 may have various clock speeds, including clock speeds similar to those found in desktop computer-class processors, as well as lower speeds such as 16 MHz.

Also shown in Figure 1 the device includes a system memory 102. The system memory 102 may comprise memory of various types including RAM or ROM. A typical small footprint device may have a very small memory storage capacity compared to a typical desktop computer system.

A small footprint device may also comprise one or more input mechanisms. An input mechanism 104 is illustrated in Figure 1. The input mechanism 104 may be any of various types, as appropriate to a particular device. For example, the input mechanism may be a keypad, mouse, trackball, touch pen, microphone, etc.

A small footprint device may also comprise one or more display mechanisms. A display 106 is illustrated in Figure 1. However, a small footprint device may not comprise a display, or may comprise another type of output mechanism, such as an audio speaker. The display mechanism 106 may be any of various types, as appropriate to a particular device. The display mechanism for a typical small footprint device, such as a smart cellular phone, may be small compared to the display of a desktop computer system.

Figure 2 – Hardware/Software Hierarchy Diagram

Figure 2 illustrates a typical hierarchy of hardware/software layers involved in a system running applications and services within the containment framework. The drawing is exemplary, and various layers may be added, combined, or omitted as appropriate for a particular device or implementation.

The base layer shown in Figure 2 is the device hardware layer 120, which comprises the hardware resources necessary to support a software system, such as a processor and system memory. In one embodiment, the hardware of a small footprint device, such as the small footprint device hardware example illustrated in Figure 1, implements the hardware layer 120 illustrated in Figure 2. However, in other embodiments, the hardware layer 120 may be implemented in other types of devices, such a device with even greater resource constraints than a typical small footprint device, such as a smart card.

As shown in Figure 2, the next layer up from the hardware layer is the operating system layer 122. As is well known in the art, the operating system functions as an interface layer between the device hardware and software running on the device and serves as a manager for low-level tasks such as input/output, memory management, etc. The operating system 122 illustrated in Figure 2 may be any particular operating system which supports the higher layers shown in Figure 2. The operating system 122 may be a small and efficient one that is

suitable for or written particularly for use in a small footprint device. For example, the operating system 122 may be the JavaTMOS operating system available from Sun Microsystems, Inc.

In one embodiment, the containment framework is implemented in a JavaTM application environment as one or more JavaTM classes. As shown in Figure 2, the JavaTM virtual machine layer 124 and JavaTM application programming interface (API) class libraries layer 126 are the next layers up from the operating system. These two layers together make up the JavaTM application environment, or JavaTM platform. Classes implementing the containment framework may be built using the JavaTM libraries 126 and compiled into bytecodes. The bytecodes are instructions which execute on the JavaTM virtual machine 124, which interacts with the operating system 122 and/or the device hardware 120.

In one embodiment, the containment framework is implemented in the PersonalJavaTM JavaTM application environment, which is a JavaTM platform designed to be highly scalable, modular, and configurable, while requiring minimal system resources. PersonalJavaTM comprises the JavaTM virtual machine and a subset of the JavaTM API, including core and optional APIs and class libraries. In addition, the PersonalJavaTM API includes specific features required by consumer applications in resource-limited environments, such as a specialized version of the JavaTM abstract window toolkit (AWT). The PersonalJavaTM AWT library is targeted and tuned for consumer product look and feel, providing graphics and windowing features while supporting low-resolution displays and alternate input devices (via an extended event model for mouse- and keyboard-less devices).

Referring again to Figure 2, the containment framework 128 is shown as the next layer up from the JavaTM platform layer. As noted above, the containment framework 128 may also be based on other platforms.

As described in detail below, the containment framework 128 manages program modules, e.g. by enabling module registration, lookup, instance tracking, etc. Modules may provide various services. The containment framework 128 enables modules to request other modules, in order to use their services. Applications may be implemented as modules that utilize the services of other modules. The containment framework 128 thus provides a lightweight, extendable service and application framework, enabling applications to coexist and share a modular code base.

This type of extendable architecture enabling multiple program modules to cooperate is an important development for small footprint devices. Small footprint devices have historically been limited to relatively narrow uses. For example, cellular phones were typically used for telephony and little else. However, as various technologies are developed allowing small footprint devices to become "smarter", having general-purpose processors, larger display screens, etc., it has become desirable to expand the scope of applications used in small footprint devices.

The present containment framework may enable the types of applications and services generally associated with desktop computing environments to work together in a small footprint device, in a manner that desktop computer users are familiar with. As illustrated in Figure 2 and described above, services and applications 130 running on a small footprint device may be implemented as modules built on the containment framework layer 128.

For example, the Personal Applications suite available from Sun Microsystems, Inc. is built using one embodiment of the containment framework 128. The Personal Applications Suite comprises an integrated set of applications such as a browser, an email client, and a personal organizer.

Figure 2 also illustrates the ability of some embodiments of the containment framework 128 to integrate off-device services 132 with on-device applications/services 130. For example, the containment framework 128

may provide an interface between a small footprint device and a network such as a Jini™ network. A small footprint device system may register its services for use by other devices or clients in a network. The containment framework may also enable services and applications within the small footprint device to look up and use services provided by other network devices. The integration of services of the small footprint device with network services is discussed in more detail below for Figure 3.

Figures 3 – 7: Exemplary Network Device and Service Federation

Figure 3 illustrates an exemplary network in which a small footprint device running applications/services in the containment framework is connected to a local service-based network. In the example shown, a smart cellular phone 134 utilizing the containment framework 144 is connected to the network. Also shown attached to the network are a printer 130 and an internet-enabled television 132. In this example, it is assumed that the printer 130 and television 132 devices are operable to export services to a network and possibly use the services of other devices on the network. For example, the printer may export its print service 138, and the internet television may look up the print service and use it to print a web page. To facilitate the federation of devices and services in this manner, a lookup service 136 is located on the network. The lookup service 136 may reside on a separate device such as a network server.

The federation of devices and services may be implemented in various ways. For example, Jini™ technology, available from Sun Microsystems, Inc., comprises components and a programming model which enables the type of distributed system illustrated in Figure 3. In one embodiment, the local network shown in Figure 3 may be a Jini™ network, and the printer 130 and internet television 132 may be Jini™-enabled devices. Each device is operable to find the Jini™ network lookup service and register the services it offers with the lookup service. The lookup service maps interfaces indicating the functionality provided by a service to sets of objects that implement the service.

To add its services to a service federation, a device or other service provider may first locate an appropriate lookup service by using a "discovery" protocol. Figure 4 illustrates the discovery process. As shown, the service provider 164, e.g. the printer 130 shown in Figure 3, may broadcast a request on the local network for any lookup services to identify themselves.

Once the service provider 164 has located the lookup service 160, the service provider 164 may register its service with the lookup service 160 by using a "join" protocol. Figure 5 illustrates the join process. The service provider 164 may create a service object which clients can use to invoke the service. As illustrated in Figure 5, the service object for the provided services may then be loaded into the lookup service 160, along with service attributes or descriptors containing information about the types or names of services provided. For example, in a Jini™ network, the printer 130 shown in Figure 3 may create a service object which comprises a Java™ programming interface for the print service 138. The printer 130 may then call a "register" method of the lookup service 136, passing this service object, along with attributes which specify that the service 138 being registered is a print service, the printing resolution, the possible paper sizes, etc.

Once the service provider 164 has joined its services with the lookup service 160, other network clients may request and use the services. The process of requesting a service, called lookup, is illustrated in Figure 6. After discovering the lookup service, a client 162 may request a service from the lookup service 160 using a description of the requested service. The lookup service 160 attempts to match the description given by the

requestor to the services that have joined the lookup service. The lookup service 160 may use the service attributes sent by the service provider 164 during the join process to perform this matching. If a match is found, the lookup service 160 provides the appropriate service object to the client 162. For example, a Java™ interface for the requested service may be provided to the client 162.

5 Once a client 162 has received a service object from the lookup service, the client may invoke the service. Figure 7 illustrates the process of service invocation. When a service is invoked, the client 162 and the service provider 164 may communicate directly with each other. Any of various interaction protocols may be used for this communication. For example, the protocol used may be Java™ Remote Method Invocation (RMI), CORBA, DCOM, etc. The service object that a client receives from the lookup service may call back to code located at the
10 service provider, e.g. by calling an RMI method, or it may execute locally to provide the requested service, or it may use a combination of these approaches.

As shown in Figure 3, the lookup service 136 for a local network may also act as a gateway to an outside network such as the Internet 154. The service-based distributed computing model may thus be extended to include clients and services located outside the local network. For example, the technology being developed for the Open
15 Service Gateway Initiative (OSGI) may be leveraged to implement this type of distributed computing system.

This type of service sharing between and across different networks and the Internet may enable new types of applications to be developed. For example, merchants may use Internet services to record data about specific consumers, and advertising service providers may use this data to push context-specific ads onto consumer devices, depending on which local network the device is connected to, etc. For example, a customer may enter a shopping
20 mall and connect a personal data assistant (PDA) into a local network for the shopping mall, via a wireless connection. An Internet-based consumer data service may be joined with the lookup service for the shopping mall network and may provide information about the specific consumer who has just plugged into the mall network. Services running in the shopping mall network may then use this data together with other factors such as the customer's current location within the mall, the time of day, etc., in order to generate personalized ads and push
25 them onto the customer's PDA.

Many other examples of services based on the network of Figure 3 are possible. For example: network-enabled consumer devices within a home may utilize a service provided by a power company, via the Internet, which manages power consumption within the home; security service providers may monitor a home or specific devices via network services and may notify the owner immediately when property is broken into; health service
30 providers may remotely monitor a patient's state by communicating with medical instruments; etc.

In the examples listed above, an assumption is made that devices are able to transparently connect to a network, integrate network services with device-resident services, and export device-resident services for use by network clients. The containment framework described herein may provide the necessary interface to integrate services and applications of small footprint devices such as personal data assistants, handheld computers, smart
35 cellular phones, etc. with a network service federation.

As shown in Figure 3 and described in more detail below, the containment framework 144 has its own type of lookup service 146. The lookup service 146 within the containment framework 144 may operate similarly to the local network lookup service described above, utilizing discovery, join, lookup, and service invocation processes. For example, the personal organizer application 152 may utilize various services such as a calendar

service, a contact list service, a bookmark service, etc. (not shown). The personal organizer application 152 may obtain a reference for communicating with these services via the containment framework lookup service 146.

The containment framework 144 may integrate its own lookup service 146 with an off-device lookup service such as the local network lookup service 136 shown in Figure 3. In this way, off-device services such as the print service 138 and the web service 140 may become available to the applications/services 148, 150, and 152 of the containment framework, and vice versa. For example, the personal organizer application 152 may request a print service from the containment framework lookup service 146. The containment framework lookup service 146 may first search for an on-device print service. If one is not found, the containment framework lookup service 146 may then request a print service from the network lookup service 136. The service object for the print service 138 may then be returned to the personal organizer 152. An interface 142 between the on-device services/applications and the off-device services is illustrated in Figure 3. Details follow on how the integration of on-device/off-device services may be implemented.

As noted above, clients of services may themselves be services to other clients. For example, the email client "application" 150 of the smart cellular phone shown in Figure 3 may itself be a service to a client running in the containment framework 144 or to a network client. For example, in the case of malfunction, the printer 130 shown in Figure 3 may request an email service so that it can send diagnostic information to a service technician. If the network lookup service 136 cannot find a network-based email service, it may request an email service from the smart cellular phone 134 via the interface 142. A service object for the email application/service 150 running in the containment framework 144 may be passed to the requesting printer client 130. In this example, the printer client 130 may communicate directly with the email application/service 150 to send an email containing diagnostic information to a printer service technician. The email application/service 150 may send the email immediately if it is able to find an email server service, or it may send the email later when such a service becomes available when the cellular phone user connects to a different network.

Although the above description references specific protocols and programming models, such as Jini™ technology, it is noted that these specific technologies are exemplary only. For example, the applications and services within the containment framework may be integrated with clients, services, devices, networks, etc. which employ any of various types of standards, protocols, and programming models, including, but not limited to: Jini™, CORBA, COM/DCOM, Bluetooth, CAL, CEBus, HAVi, Home API, HomePNA, HomePnP, HomeRF, VESA, etc.

Figure 8 – Containment Framework Block Diagram

Figure 8 is an abstract block diagram illustrating the basic architecture of the containment framework environment. As described above, the containment framework provides a containment system for applications and services. These applications and services are managed within the system as units called modules. The containment framework is lightweight; in one embodiment, modules may interact with a single framework manager object which performs all module management. This manager is referred to herein as the central framework instance. In one embodiment, the central framework instance may be implemented as an instance of a Java™ class. Figure 8 illustrates the central framework instance 170 and the code and data it comprises/manages. It is noted that Figure 8 illustrates one embodiment of the containment framework. Other embodiments may employ a different architecture and/or may be implemented in different programming languages or software environments. For

example, the module management/containment performed by the central framework instance 170 illustrated in Figure 8 may be performed by multiple objects or components in other embodiments.

As shown in Figure 8, the central framework instance 170 comprises data 182 representing the modules currently loaded in the system. The containment framework architecture is non-hierarchical. Thus, the loaded modules may be represented as a flat list or array of modules. This non-hierarchical system helps to keep the core containment framework code and the modules running within the framework compact. Systems employing hierarchical components such as JavaBeans™ components may provide associated benefits, but the benefits come at the expense of a more complex management system requiring more system resources. However, the containment framework does provide a mechanism for the non-hierarchical modules to gain many of the benefits of a hierarchical containment system. This mechanism is described below for Figures 9 and 10.

As shown in Figure 8, in one embodiment the central framework instance 170 comprises publicly accessible methods 178 which modules may call. These methods may be broken into abstract groups. For example, one group of methods 172 may comprise lookup methods. Lookup methods implement the lookup service functionality described above. Modules may pass a module descriptor to a lookup method of the central framework instance 170 to locate a particular service module. The containment framework lookup process is described below for Figure 12. Another group of framework methods 174 may comprise methods for loading and unloading modules. After finding a service module, a client module may request the central framework instance 170 to load the service module and return a reference to the loaded module. The client module may then invoke the service. The client may call a framework method to release the service module when it is finished using it. Although described as distinct groups, the division of methods into lookup and load/unload groups may be only a conceptual division. For example, in one embodiment a lookup method may also load a module that it matches and return a reference to the matched module.

Figure 8 also illustrates system data 180 referred to as framework metadata, which may comprise data 182 describing the list of loaded modules and other data describing the state of the system. Another abstract group of methods 176 of the central framework instance 170 may comprise reflection methods. Reflection methods are somewhat different than the other groups of methods since they provide direct access to the core metadata 180. A special class of modules called system modules may call reflection methods to gain access to the metadata 180. Regular modules may not access the metadata 180.

After receiving a reference to the core system data 180, a system module may use or modify the data in any way desirable. Thus, the containment framework is highly extendable. The central framework instance 170 may itself remain small, and system modules may be added to implement any functionality not already enabled by the central framework instance 170. For example, a system module may enable the integration described above for Figures 3 – 7 between applications/services running within the containment framework and services based in an external network.

In this example, such a system module may be written as a secondary lookup service that conforms to the protocols and programming model of the external network. For example, for a Jini™ network, a system module may be written which discovers the Jini™ network lookup service and joins the network lookup service, registering itself as a secondary lookup service. When a network client requests a service, the network lookup service may invoke the lookup service implemented by the system module. This system module may attempt to

find a service module within the containment framework which matches the description of the requested service. If a match is found, then the system module may perform any necessary steps to export the service module to the network client, since the system module has full access to the system module list and metadata. For example, the system module may load and register the matched service module into the system and return an interface, such as a Java™ interface, to the newly loaded module to the requestor.

Figures 9 and 10 – Simulating a Hierarchical Environment

It is often desirable to establish a hierarchical context for modules. For example, several service modules of the same type may be present in a system, but each may behave slightly differently. In a hierarchical containment system, a request by a module for a service may be filtered through a parent or containing module of the requesting module so that a reference to a specific service module may be passed back to the requestor. Hierarchical containment also has other inherent advantages, such as an ability to easily distribute and store data among a hierarchy of modules. However, as stated above, a full implementation of a hierarchical containment system may be very costly in terms of the system resources required, such as memory and processing power. The containment framework may provide a mechanism giving developers and applications many of the benefits of hierarchical containment, but without the high overhead costs usually associated with it.

For example, one embodiment of the containment framework allows modules to register themselves as module request listeners of other modules. For example, a module A may register itself as a request listener of a module B, e.g., by calling an AddRequestListener method of the central framework instance. When module B subsequently calls a method of the central framework instance to find a particular service, the central framework instance checks for any module request listeners for module B. In this case, it finds module A as a request listener, and asks module A to provide the requested service module to module B.

Figures 9 and 10 illustrate an exemplary use of module request listeners in the containment framework. Figure 9 illustrates a desired conceptual module hierarchy for print services. As shown in the figure, two print service modules 192 and 194, print service A and print service B, are encapsulated in a print manager module 190. For example, the two print services 192 and 194 may print to different locations, have different resolution and color capabilities, etc. Either of these print service modules may satisfy a lookup request made by another module for a print service. However, it may be desirable to employ a print manager module which selects and returns a particular print service. For example the print manager 190 may select a print service based on which client module makes the print request, or the print manager may display a dialog box asking for user input for the desired print service characteristics.

Although the containment framework utilizes a non-hierarchical containment model, the hierarchy illustrated in Figure 9 may be realized by registering the print manager module 190 as a module request listener of client modules that may request a print service. Figure 10 illustrates example modules 198 which may run in a system. As described earlier, these modules may themselves employ other modules as services. According to the non-hierarchical model of the containment framework, the modules are shown arranged in a flat layout, with no inherent module hierarchy.

In this example, the web browser module 196 may be operable to make a print request, e.g., for printing a web page. As shown in Figure 10, the print manager module 190 may be registered as a module request listener for the web browser module 196. Upon receiving the print service request from the web browser 196, the containment

framework lookup service may find the print manager module 190 registered as a request listener for the web browser module 196 and may ask the print manager module 190 to provide a print service module to the web browser requestor 196. The print manager module 190 may then return a reference to print service module A 192 or print service module B 194, or the print manager module 190 may present a dialog box to the user to decide which print service module to return, etc. Thus, the desired module hierarchy of Figure 9 may be implemented for non-hierarchical modules of the containment framework.

Figure 11 – Parcel Packaging Units

Modules may be packaged into units referred to as parcels. This packaging serves several purposes. For example, parcels provide a convenient mechanism to manage related code and data as a unit. If closely related modules have static dependencies, then they may be packaged together into a parcel. Parcels may be used to handle installation and upgrading within a system.

Figure 11 illustrates an example parcel 200 that groups together modules related to a personal information manager (PIM). The figure shows a calendar module 202, a contact list module 204, an appointment module 208, and a user interface module 206. Various other modules may be present in the parcel as desired. The modules of the PIM parcel 200 may also make use of various core service modules running within the containment framework, such as bookmark services, find services, etc. The use of a PIM parcel may simplify installation and upgrading of a PIM application. Packaging the PIM modules into a parcel in this way also has the development-time benefit of creating separate code units for multi-target development.

Parcels also provide an additional way to provide a run-time context for non-hierarchical modules. When a module is loaded into the system, the central framework instance may store metadata specifying which parcel, if any, the module belongs to. Service modules may later use this information to provide services differently for different client modules, depending on which parcel the client belongs to. For example, client modules may use a file access service module to obtain a root directory. The file access module may return different root directories for different clients, depending on which parcels the clients belong to.

Figure 12 – Module Request Flowchart Diagram

Figure 12 is a flowchart diagram illustrating a typical lookup process that the central framework instance may perform when it receives a lookup request for a service module from a client module. It is noted that Figure 12 is exemplary and that various steps may be combined, omitted, or modified. For example, as noted previously, system modules may be added which customize the lookup process.

In step 300 of Figure 12, the central framework instance receives a module lookup request from a requestor module. For example, the requestor module may call a RequestModule method of the central framework instance, passing a module descriptor for the service module being requested, as well as a reference to the requestor module itself. The reference to the requestor module may be added to the system data so to keep track of service module users. As described in more detail below, a module may be unloaded when no other modules are using it.

The module descriptor passed by the requestor module specifies various attributes about the requested module that the framework instance can use to attempt to find a matching module. This module descriptor may be an object which comprises information such as the requested module's service type, class name, and/or service-specific attributes, etc. The requestor may also pass a text description to the central framework instance, which the central framework instance may use to create a module descriptor object.

In step 302, the central framework instance checks to see whether any request listener modules are registered for the requesting module. If a request listener is found, then in step 304 the framework instance notifies the request listener of the request and instructs the request listener to attempt to provide a module which matches the module request descriptor. If the request listener can provide a matching module, then execution proceeds to step 314. Otherwise, other registered request listeners may be asked to provide a module, until a match is found or there are no more request listeners.

If no request listeners are found, or if no request listeners can provide the requested module, execution proceeds to step 306. However, in one embodiment, if one or more request listeners are registered for the requesting module, and none of them are able to provide a matching module, then execution may stop after step 304. In step 306, the central framework instance checks the list of modules to determine whether one of the modules matches the module descriptor. If a match is found, then in step 308 the framework instance checks whether the matched module is multi-instantiable. If not, then execution proceeds to step 314.

If the matched module is found to be multi-instantiable in step 308, then the central framework instance may continue to search through the module list for a match. If there are no more modules to search, execution proceeds to step 310. In step 310, the framework instance searches for module-provider modules in the module list. Module-provider modules are modules capable of providing a requested module. For example, a network lookup service may be imported as a module-provider module for the containment framework.

If a module-provider module is found, then in step 312, the central framework instance notifies the module-provider module of the request and instructs it to attempt to provide a module which matches the module request descriptor. If a match is found then execution proceeds to step 314. If the module provider cannot provide the requested module, the central framework instance may search for other module-provider modules and repeat step 312. If no module providers are present in the module list or if none can provide the requested module, then the requestor is notified that the request cannot be fulfilled, and execution completes.

Step 314 may be reached from step 304, 308, or 312. In all cases, a module is found which matches the module request descriptor. In step 314 the requestor is registered as a user of the matched module, and in step 316 a reference to the matched module is returned to the requestor. Any necessary initialization steps involved in loading and initializing the matched module are also performed in step 314. For example, modules may have an Initialize method that is called when a module is loaded.

As noted above, the flowchart of Figure 12 is exemplary, and various embodiments may have different lookup/load scenarios. For example, a module may call a central framework method to load a service module without returning a reference to the matched module, or request listeners may be ignored in some cases, etc.

Figure 13 – Module Release Flowchart Diagram

When a client module is finished using a service module, the client may call a method of the central framework instance to release the module. Figure 13 is a flowchart diagram illustrating the module release process. The flowchart of Figure 13 is exemplary, and various steps may be combined, omitted, added, or modified as required or desired for different embodiments.

In step 330, the central framework instance receives a module-release notice from a user module. As described above for Figure 12, when a user module requests a service module, the user module is added to a list of users of the service module. In step 332, the central framework instance removes the releasing user module from

the list of users of the released module. In step 334, the framework instance determines whether any other user modules are using the released module, e.g., by checking whether other modules are present in the released module's user module list. If so, then execution stops.

If no other modules are using the released module, the central framework instance may attempt to unload the released module. In step 336, the framework instance may call a CanFinalize method of the released module. The CanFinalize method returns true if the module can be unloaded, or false otherwise. If the CanFinalize method returns false in step 336, then execution stops. Otherwise, a Finalize method of the released module may be called. The Finalize method may perform any necessary steps for unloading the module, such as releasing resources. The module may then be unloaded, which may involve garbage-collection, etc., depending on the particular embodiment.

Although the present invention has been described in connection with specific embodiments, it is not intended to be limited to the specific forms set forth herein, but on the contrary, it is intended to cover such alternatives, modifications, and equivalents, as can be reasonably included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of exporting computing services running within a containment framework on a small footprint device to a network, the method comprising:

5 connecting said small footprint device to said network;
utilizing a discovery protocol enabling said small footprint device to find a network lookup service;
enabling said network lookup service to locate and provide references to said computing services running on said small footprint device.

10 2. The method of claim 1, wherein said enabling a network lookup service to locate and provide references to said computing services running on said small footprint device comprises:

providing said network lookup service with a reference to a first service running within said containment framework, wherein said first service running within said containment framework is operable to accept a service descriptor from said network lookup service, and wherein said first service running within said containment
15 framework is operable to locate a second service running within said containment framework which matches said service descriptor, and wherein said first service running within said containment framework is operable to return to said network lookup service a reference to said second service running within said containment framework.

20 3. The method of claim 1 wherein the network is a Jini network.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said small footprint device is a small footprint device from the group consisting of: personal data assistant (PDA), cellular phone, and global positioning system (GPS) receiver.

25 5. A method of importing a computing service from a network to a small footprint device, the method comprising:

connecting said small footprint device to said network;
utilizing a discovery protocol to find a network lookup service;
utilizing said network lookup service to obtain a reference to said network computing service.

30 6. A distributed computing system comprising:
a small footprint device including a processing unit and system memory, wherein the system memory stores a software framework supporting program modules which implement computing services;

a network connecting said small footprint device and at least one other device;

35 a network lookup service, wherein said small footprint device is operable to utilize a discovery protocol to find said network lookup service.

7. The distributed computing system of claim 6, wherein said small footprint device is operable to integrate said program modules with said network lookup service.

8. The distributed computing system of claim 6, wherein said program modules of said small footprint device are operable to use said network lookup service to find a computing service executing on said at least one other device.

5 9. A containment framework supporting shareable program modules for a small footprint device, wherein said program modules implement services running on said small footprint device, wherein said services running on said small footprint device are integrated with services running outside of said small footprint device.

10 10. The containment framework of claim 9, wherein said integration of services running on said small footprint device with services running outside of said small footprint device comprises a service running on said small footprint device using a service running outside of said small footprint device.

15 11. The containment framework of claim 9, wherein said integration of services running on said small footprint device with services running outside of said small footprint device comprises a service running outside of said small footprint device using a service running on said small footprint device.

12. The containment framework of claim 9, wherein said services running outside of said small footprint device comprise services accessible from a Jini network.

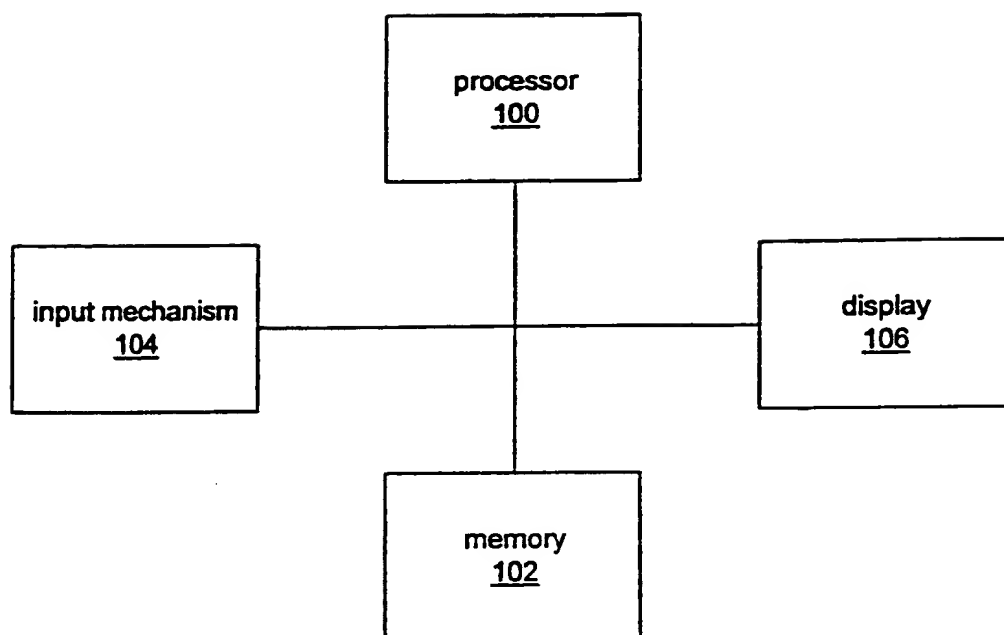


Figure 1

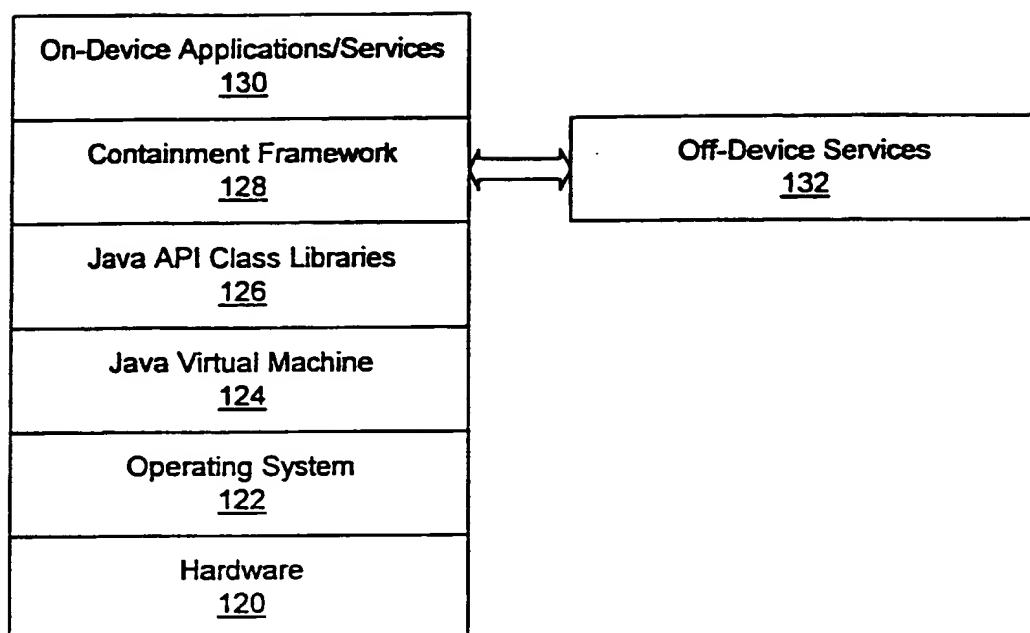


Figure 2

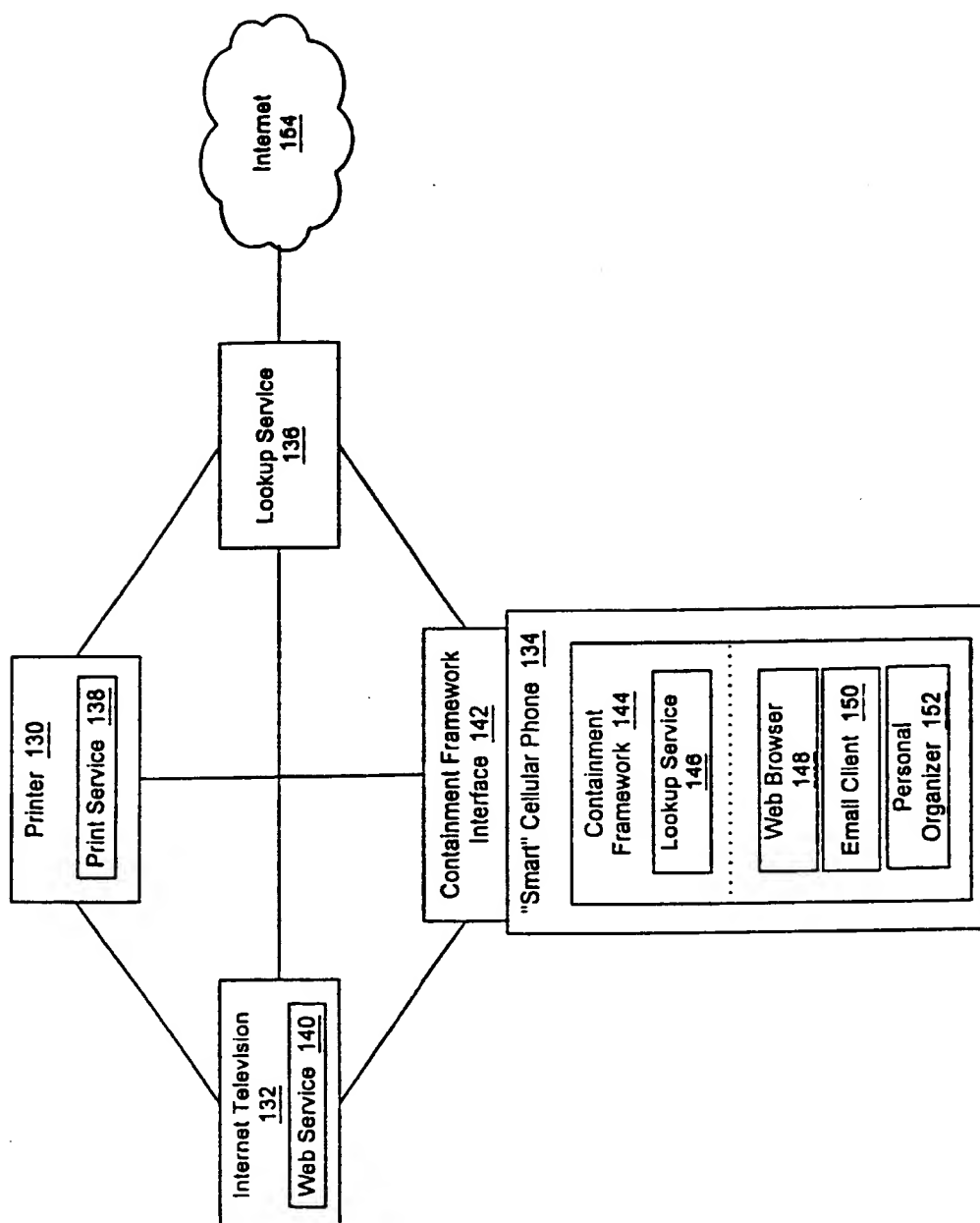


Figure 3

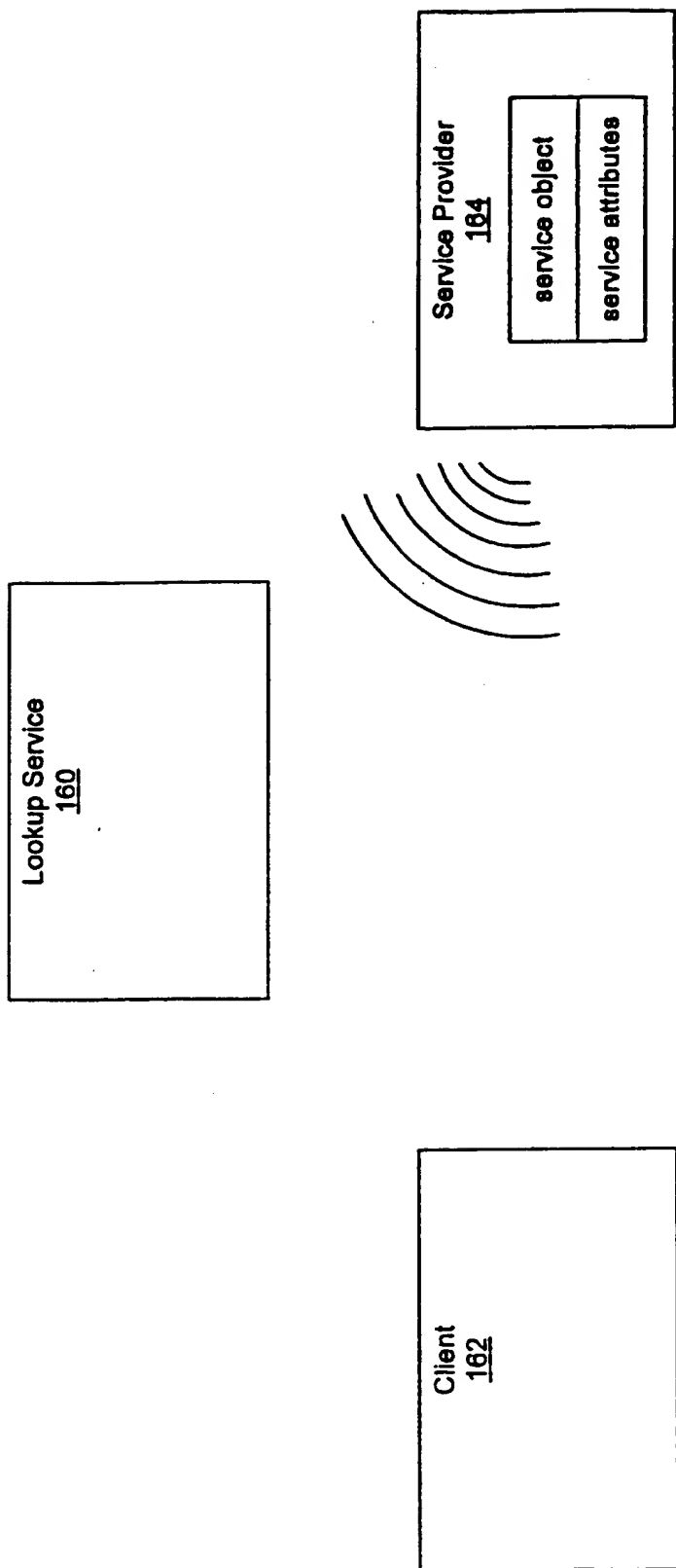


Figure 4

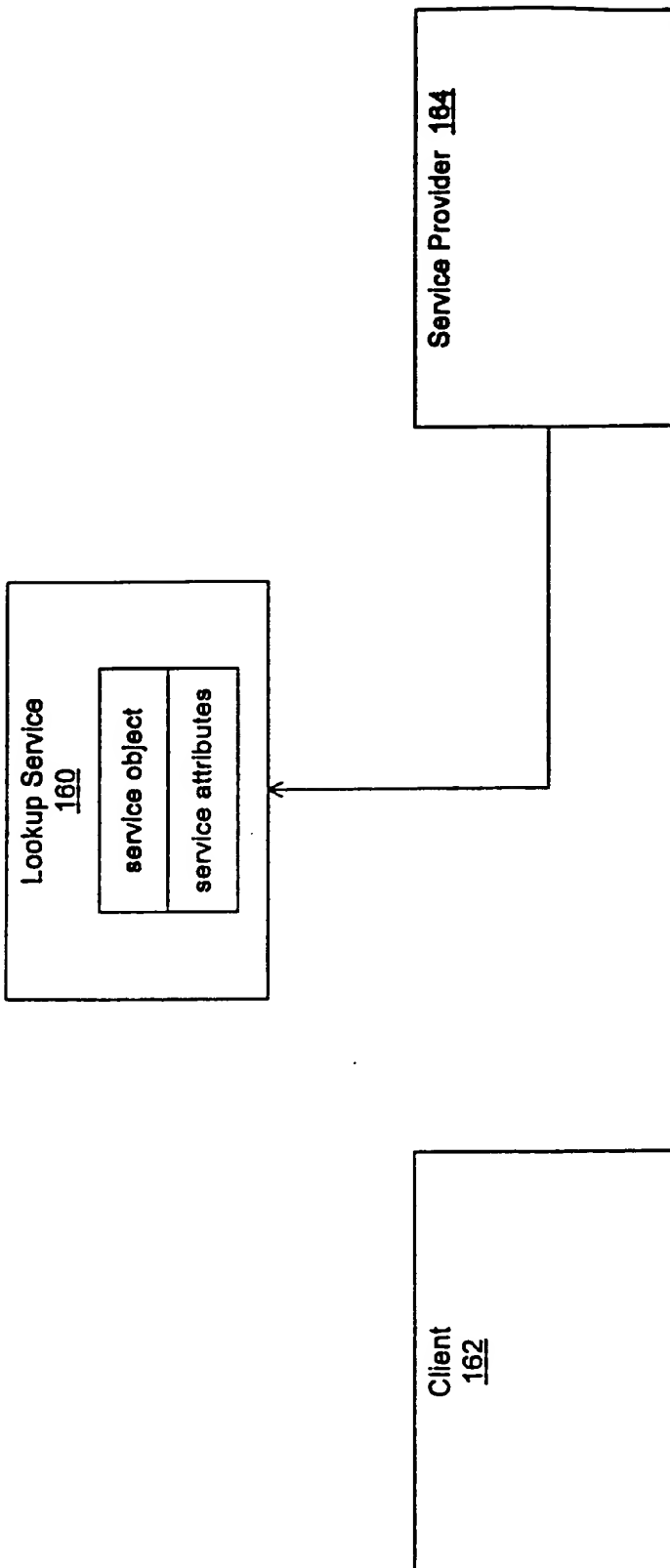


Figure 5

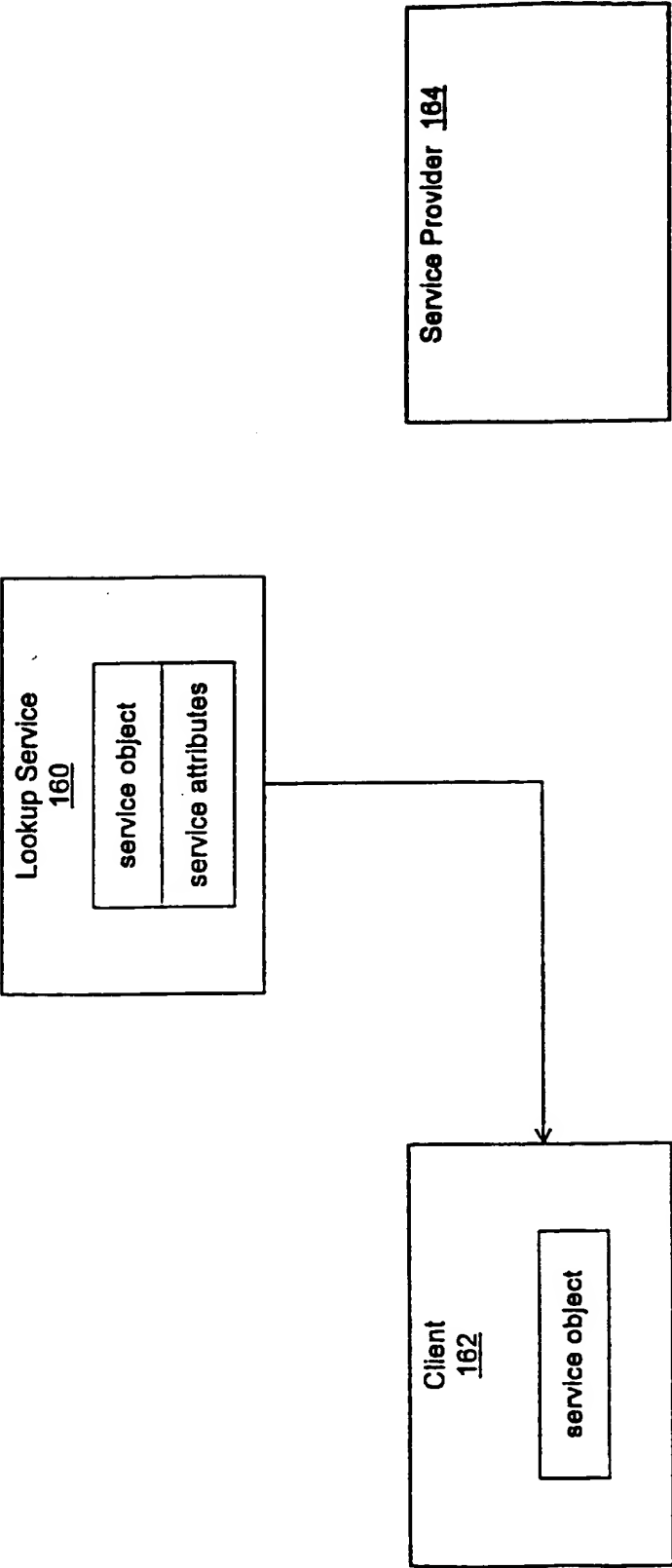


Figure 6

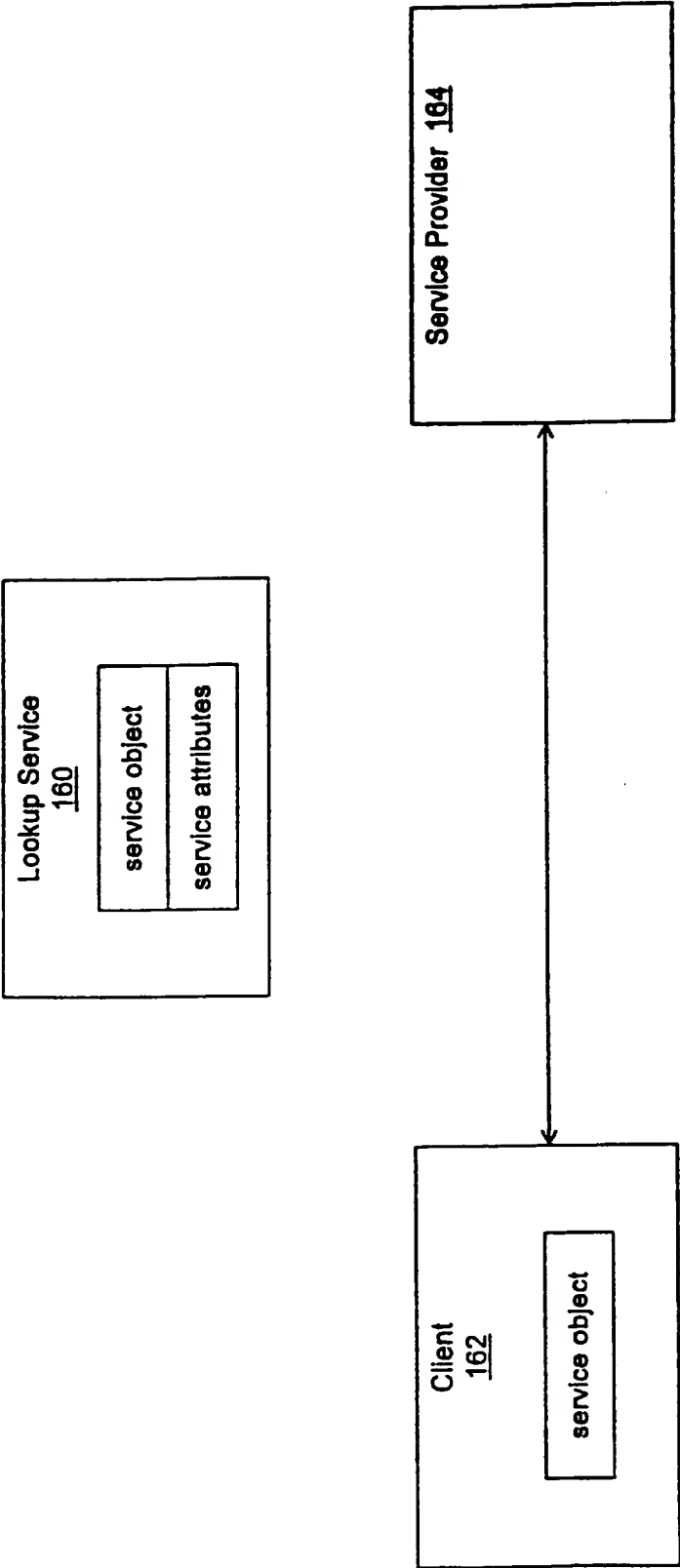


Figure 7

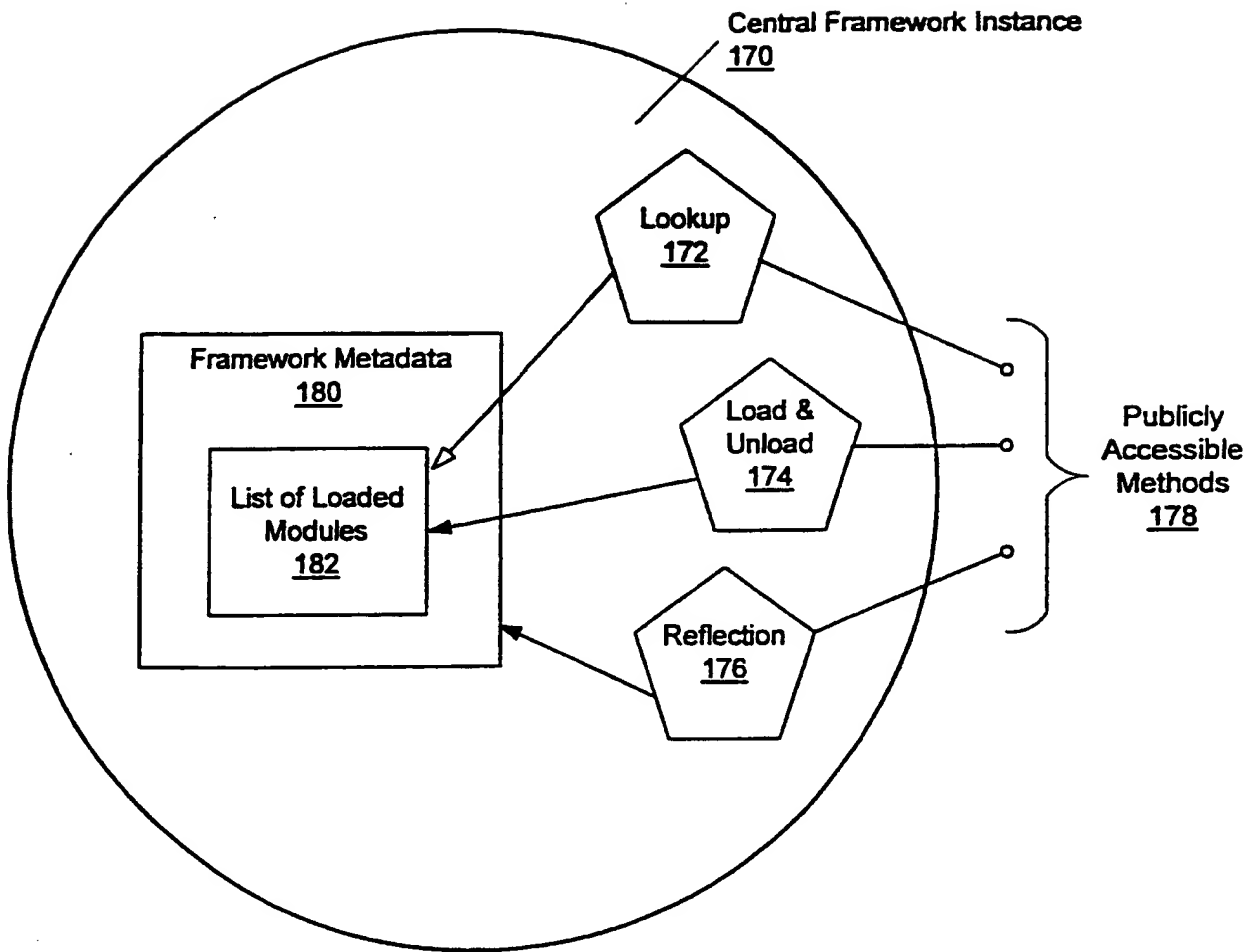
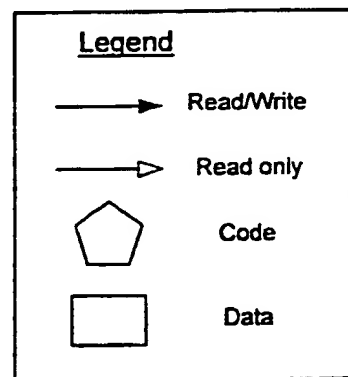


Figure 8



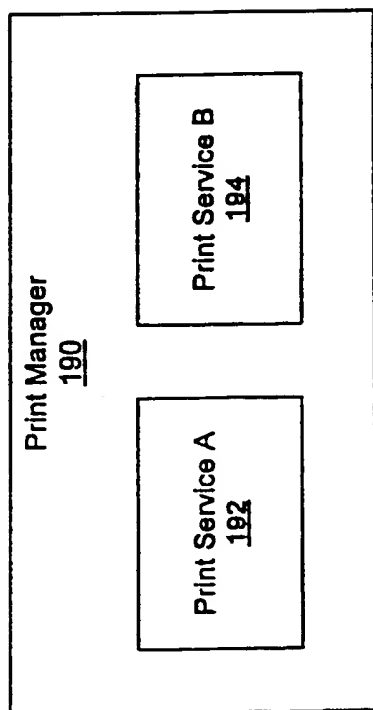


Figure 9

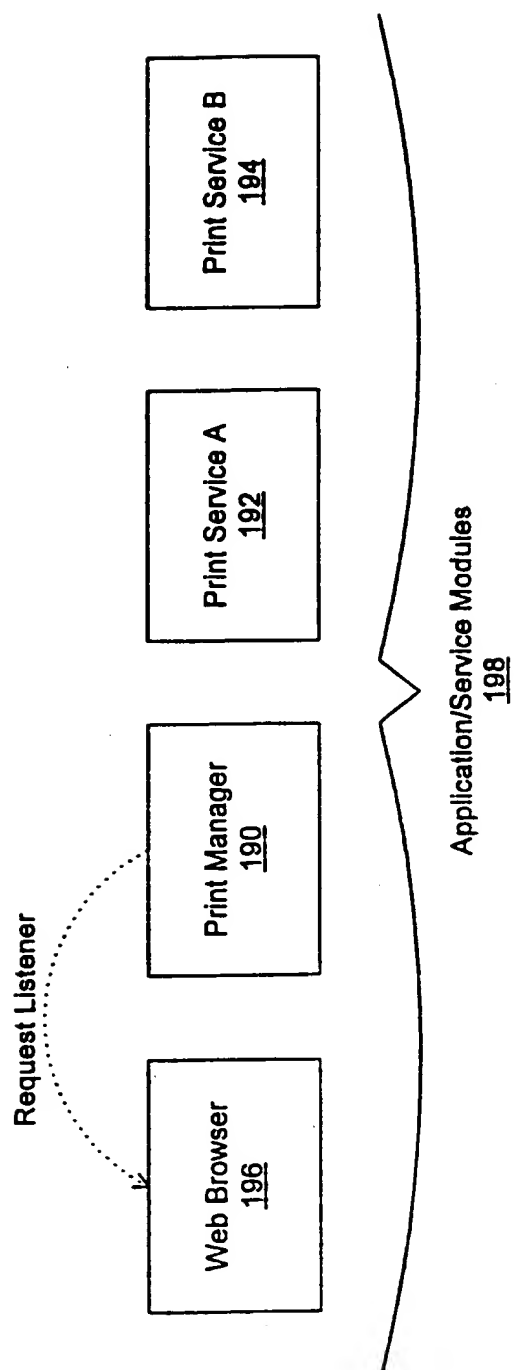


Figure 10

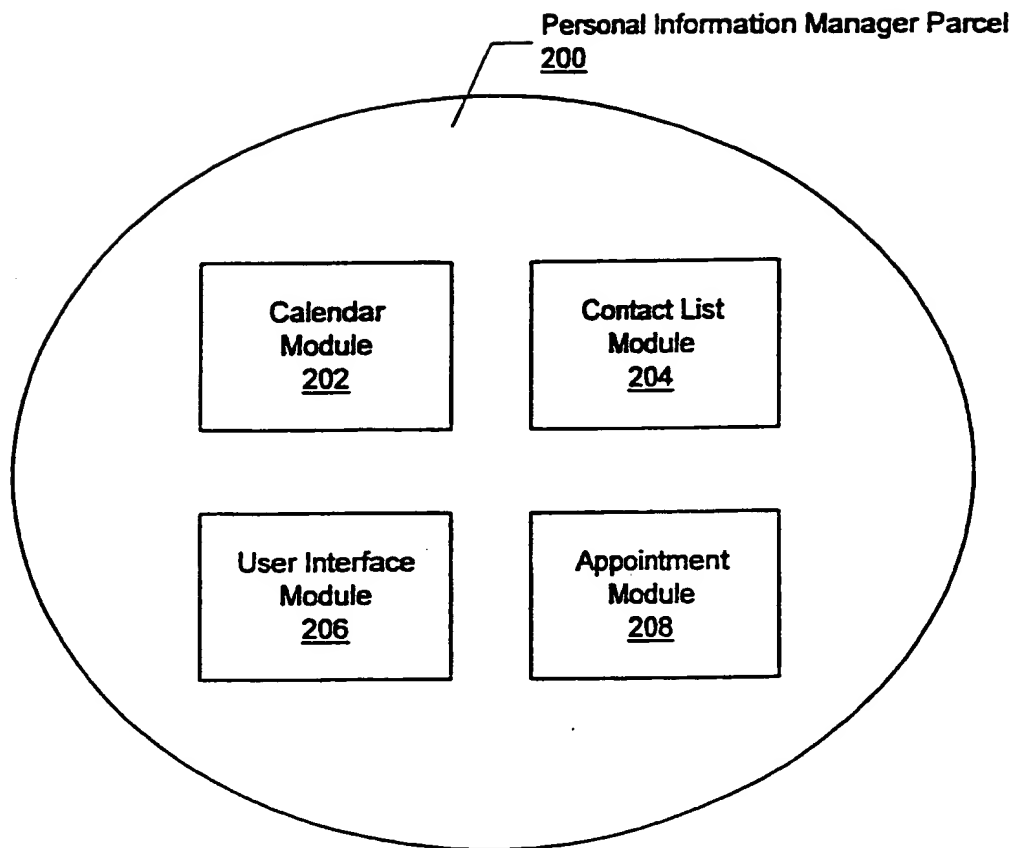


Figure 11

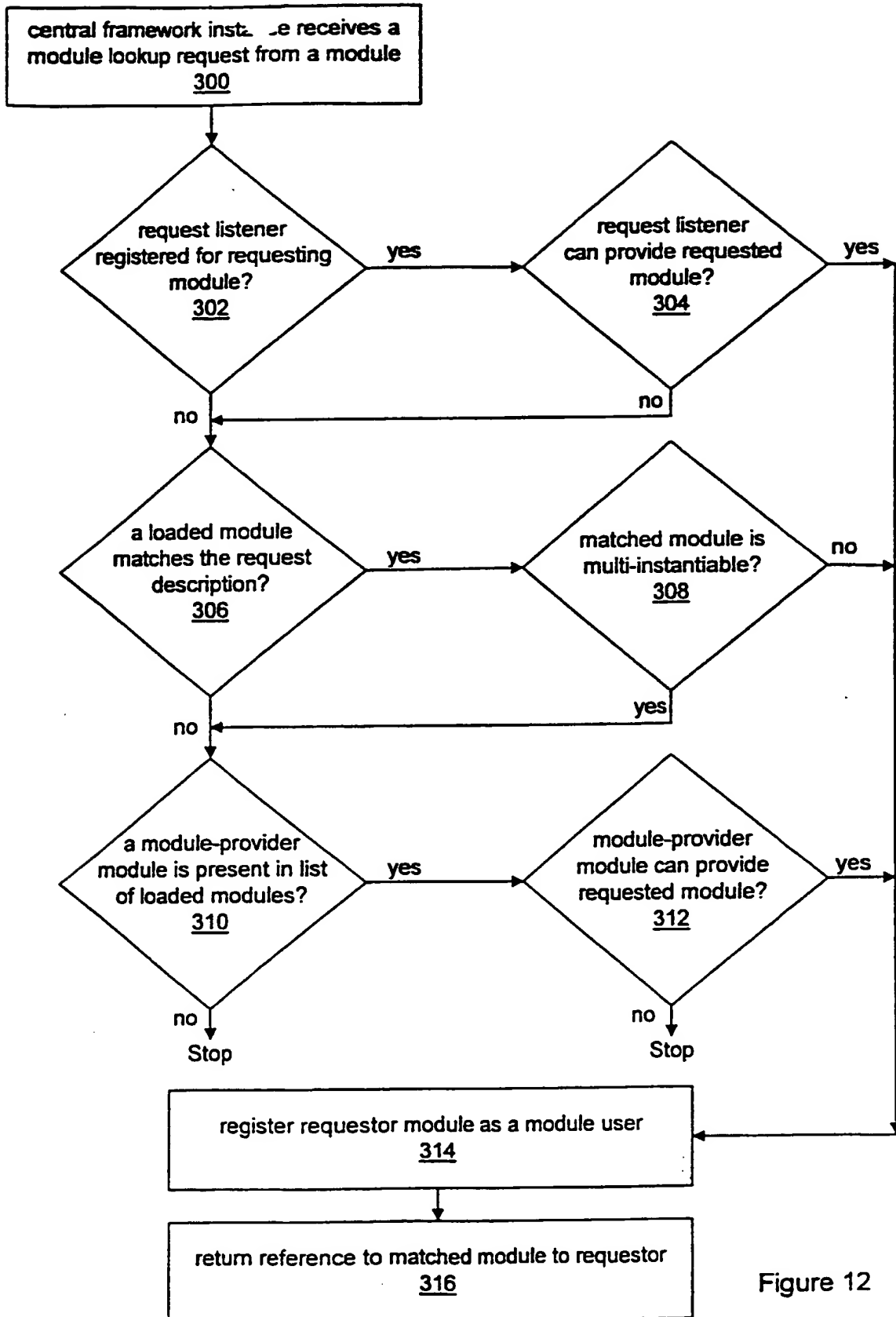


Figure 12

13/13

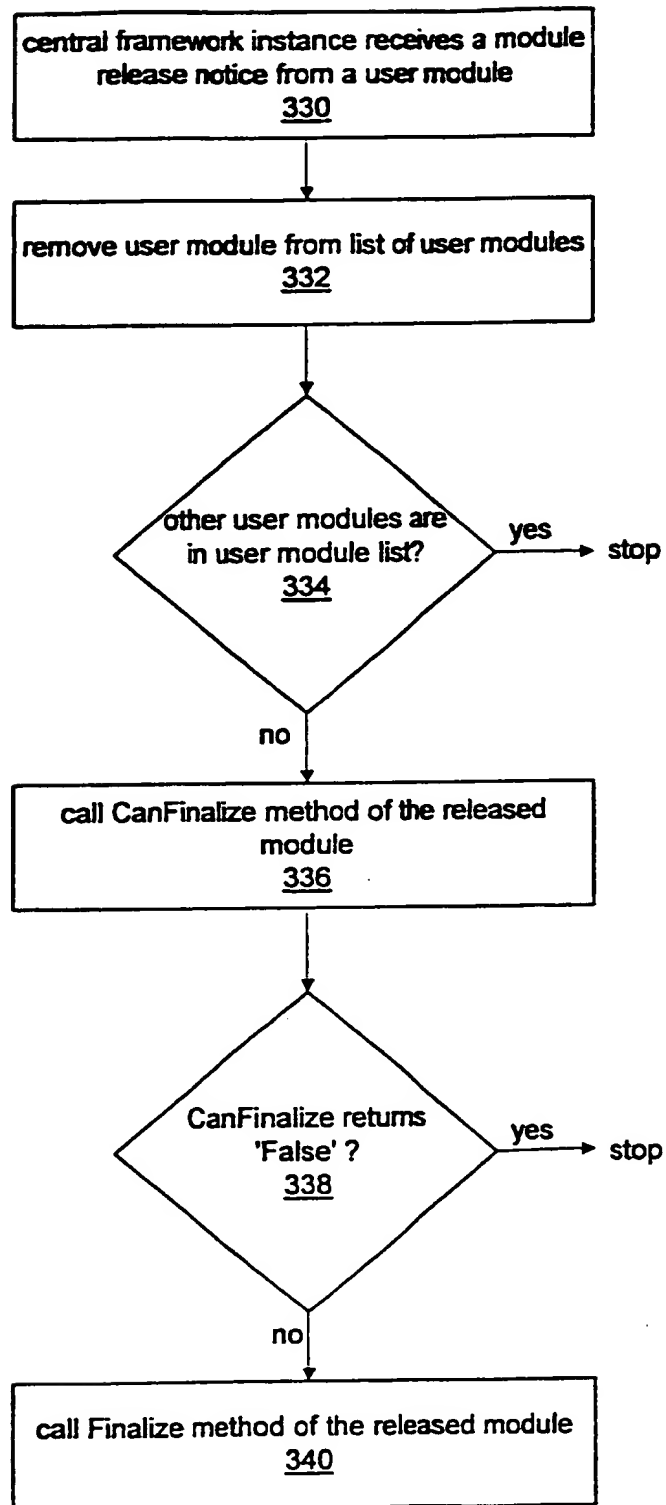


Figure 13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. .tional Application No

PCT/US 00/14850

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G06F9/46 G06F9/44

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

INSPEC, EPO-Internal, IBM-TDB, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DOLVANE J ET AL: "PersonalJava & information appliances. I" DR. DOBB'S JOURNAL, JAN. 1999, MILLER FREEMAN, USA, vol. 24, no. 1, January 1999 (1999-01), pages 60-61, 64 - 68, XP000951660 ISSN: 1044-789X the whole document	1-12
A	CLARK D: "Network nirvana and the intelligent device" IEEE CONCURRENCY, APRIL-JUNE 1999, IEEE, USA, vol. 7, no. 2, April 1999 (1999-04) - June 1999 (1999-06), pages 16-19, XP002927392 ISSN: 1092-3063 the whole document	1-12

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☐ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 October 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

26/10/2000

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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PCT/US 00/14850

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>STEVEN FRANK: "PersonalJava and Inferno" JAVA DEVELOPER'S JOURNAL, SYS-CON PUBLICATIONS, USA, vol. 3, no. 3, March 1998 (1998-03), pages 8-14, XP002149692 ISSN: 1087-6944 the whole document</p> <p>-----</p>	1-12